1: Niederle--34 E-5 1911 E16 Slavic Peoples E16
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Among the Belorussians dialectical shadings and local names of tribes can also be found; for example, the Polianes in the district of Slonim, the Siekals or Sakals in that of /47/ Wolkowysk. Among the Great Russians, despite the immense size of the space occupied by them, intercourse has always remained easy because of the evenness of the ground; no considerable differences in speech nor types, as pronounced as among the Ukrainians, have established themselves. However, there are to be found among them also local names due most frequently to differences in dialect. Thus, in the gubernia of Voronezh one finds the Iaguny, the Kaguny*, the Tsukany*, the Shchekuni*, the Talagai*; in the government of Kursk, the Saiany. In the government of Kaluga, the inhabitants of the western section of the district of Mosal'sk and of the districts of Bryansk and of Trubchevsk (gubernia of Orel) call themselves Polieshi*, and the inhabitants of the eastern section of the district of Mosal'sk, the Polianes. The inhabitants of the north bank of the Desna are called the Zadesentsy (Transdesniens) by the Ukrainians. Likewise, many names are used which are derived from those of cities, Muscovites, Novgorodians, etc.).

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S 9.--This differentiation of types is partly confirmed by the anthropological method. The Ukrainians of the south, indeed, set themselves off from the Belorussians and the Great Russians, not only by their manner of wearing their hair and their beard, but even by their bodily structure. Thus, we find in the south more brachycephalics, with darker coloring and taller stature than among /48/ the Great Russians and the Belorussians. But, on the other hand, these groups themselves are of far from perfect uniformity. Quite the contrary. What is known up to the present in the matter of the physical study of the Russian types shows rather outstanding variations among local groups, variations which are greater than, for example, the average difference between the Great Russian, the Ukrainian, and the Belorussian groups.

In general, if we refer to the anthropological signs gathered by A. Ivanovsky, here is what we can ascertain:

Among the Russians, the average height is about 1.65 meters. Among the Great Russians, 51% are found to be shorter, and 49% taller than this; among the Belorussians, 36% shorter, 64% taller; among the Ukrainians, 47% shorter, 53% taller.

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In the matter of the color of the eyes and the hair, the Slavs of Russia belong for the most part to a mixed type. It is only among the Belorussians that the pure blond type dominates (48%, against 31%

S.P. T.R. 172 chestnut, and 2% dark). Among the Great Russians, the following proportions are found: 37%, 41%, 22%; among the Ukrainians, 30%, 42%, 28%. Thus the Ukrainians have a greater leaning towards the darker type; but there are considerable differences within the group; for example, the proportions in Volhynia, according to Kozhukov are, 42%, 29%, 29%.

/49/ Among the Great Russians, the lightest in coloring are those of Tver and of Yaroslavl', the darkest, those of the eastern guberniyas. From the point of view of the cephalic index, there are found among the Great Russians 9% dolichocephalic, 19% mesocephalic, and 72% brachycephalic. The corresponding percentages found among the Ukrainians are: 12%, 16%, 72%. Among the Belorussians there percentages are: 13%, 23%, 64%. There are further important variations. Thus the Ukrainians of the north are mainly brachycephalic; but a very considerable portion of dolichocephalics is to be found at Voronezh, at Poltava, in Volhynia.

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No section of Russia furnishes so many dolichocephalics and mesocephalics as the Volhynia, peopled by Ukrainians (31% and 34%).

S.P. T.R. 144 In the same way the Gorals of the Carpathians present a type very distinct from that of the inhabitants of the plain. But here are the same phenomena which we observe among their neighbors the Poles. A contributing factor to the confusion of types is, among the Great Russians, cross-breeding with the Finns of the Volga; and among the Ukrainians, cross-breeding with the Turko-Tatar peoples.

S.P. T.R. 181 S 10.--All of these groups, large and small, differ from one another. But no difference is more pronounced than that between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians. The distinctions between the diverse tribes in the large groups /50/ are really only secondary. They are variations in dialect, in costume, in their manner of living. The difference between the Great Russians and the Belorussians is not more considerable than this, or at least appears not to be; the philologists are in agreement in stating that the Belorussians are a division of the Great Russians, or at least a very closely related branch.

Between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians the difference is greater. It exists not only in their speech, but in their physical and moral constitution, their character, temperament, popular songs,

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the mountain), Lakhi, Mazuri, Lasowci, etc...

The ethnographers also distinguish the Poles by regions: Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Kielce, Lublin, Sandomierz, Cracovie (it is the latter which has the most beautiful native costumes).

/86/ All of these groups, despite their differences, have the sense of belonging to a single nation, especially since the Russian and German oppression has stirred up among them the idea of nationality and of union. Only the Mazuri of Prussia, whom their Lutheran religion separates from the Catholic mass, lean towards the Germans. They speak Polish, but they feel themselves to be Prussians and have realized the hopes of the Berlin statesmen, especially the ministers Studt and Arnim. A German publicist, Tetzner, has said of them (1): "The Evangelical Mazuri is Prussian in body and soul and keeps completely about from the Catholic Pole."

1. Tetzner, Slaven in Deutschland, p. 133. Recently a Mazurian review printed in Gothic characters, but written in Polish, stated its sympathies for France. (Translator)

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I shall add here some notes relative to the anthropology of the Polish type.

The type of the gorals or mountaineers is markedly different from that of the inhabitants of the plain. The Gorals are of a medium height (1.681 meters), generally of a light or mixed complexion. (Talko Hryncewicz considers the light type to be the primitive Polish type). The greater part of them are brachycephalic (between 80.5 and 82.3%). As one moves away from the Carpathians and goes toward the north, the brachycephalic type gives way to the dolichocephalic.

The brachycephalics in Galicia represent 83%, in the department of Lublin /87/ 78% among the nobles, and 59% among the peasants; in the Sandomierz area 77%; at Plock, among the nobles 78%, 5[illegible]% among peasants; at Lomza 68% to 63%; at Warsaw 57%.

The Goral, therefore, represents a special type among the Poles, as among their neighbors the Russians. In general, the complexion is fairer among the Poles of Galicia than among those of Warsaw.

But the proportions are entirely different in the east. The purest

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type is the Galician; the types of Lomza and of Lublin are very mixed. On the other hand, anthropological research has verified an interesting phenomenon, which is that the Polish nobility differ greatly from the rural type; they include more brachycephalics, are taller in height, less frequently have light-colored eyes. This seems in part to confirm the theory which assigns to them a special origin.

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According to Talko Hryncewicz, the Polish prototype is the mountaineer of the Carpathians.

The further that one withdraws from this region, the more the type changes and indicates admixtures. According to the latest researches of A. Ivanovskii, the Poles from a physical point of view demonstrate much affinity with, and resemblance to, the Great Russians. This fact is of interest in relation to the question of the affinity of the Great and of the Little Russians (Ukrainians).

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/88/ S 15.---The oddest of the Polish groups is that composed of the Kashubs and the Slowiency of the Leba. Many ethnographers (A. Hilferding, Zubaty, Ramult and Beaudouin de Courtenay) separate them from the Poles and associate them with the Slavs of Pomerania. Their Polish origin is advocated by I. Karlowicz, Bruckner, Krynski, etc... Lorentz saw in the Slowiency a branch independent from both the Kashubs and the Poles.

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We have described in a very general way the territory occupied by the Kashubs. According to the studies of Ramult and Nadmorski, it extends along the left bank of the lower Vistula. It is bounded by a line which runs from Kamien (Kamin) through Czluchowo* (Schlochau*) Ferstnowo* (Forstenau*) toward Starzyn* (Starsen*) and from there by Bytow (Butow), Lemborg* to the lake of Zarnow*. Along the river the boundary runs towards Danzig (Gdansk) and from there straight through Skarszewy (Schoeneck), Leg, towards Kamien.

From this central nucleus a small compact island is detached, which is located on the shores of Lake Lebo at the mouth of the Leba and of the Lupa.

Along with the name Kashubs, the origin of which is unknown, one finds toward the east special names: Karwaci, Pomarency,

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tendency, which replaced the once purely theoretical unity of the two groups by two units, akin no doubt, but independent of one another, which assigned to the Slovaks a special place in the sequence of Slav peoples.

ooo The history, the internal differentiation, the political life had sufficiently prepared the ground /133/ for these events. Have they taken place in a way favorable to the future of the Slovaks? It is difficult and premature to solve this question today. We have only to recognize and to respect the individuality of the Slovaks and to hope that they may remain faithful to the feeling of solidarity and of moral unity of their group with the Czech nation.

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From a physical viewpoint, according to the latest research, the characteristic traits of the Czechs are that they are of medium height (169.2 centimeters for the men, 157.3 centimeters for the women) and very well proportioned; a rather large cranial capacity; with a rather round skull (index 83.3); an oval face of average proportions; the hair is brown or dark blond; the eyes usually light in color.

The brachycephalics are in the majority; among 100 skulls, are found 1% subdolichocephalic, 13.5% mesocephalic, 56.5% subbrachycephalic and 29% brachy--and ultra-brachycephalic. Up to the present it has been impossible to demonstrate differences by localities

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Statistics drawn up in 1880 showed that among 100 children, 38.17% had blue eyes, 30.86% grey eyes, 30.70% brown eyes; 44.04% blond hair and 55.75% brown or black hair. The light type (blue eyes and blond hair) is represented in Bohemia by 18.3%, in Moravia by 15.9%; the dark type (brown eyes, brown or black hair) /134/ by 23.4% in Bohemia, and 23.6% in Moravia. Moreover, the crossing of types darkens the complexions, as may be verified by the statistics prepared for the ethnographic exhibition of 1895. (1) This indicates

1. About this exhibition, which I had the good fortune to visit, see my volume Russes et Slaves (2d series, Paris, Hachette, 1896, p. 340 ff.) Mr. Niederle was one of the principal organizers of this exhibition. Translator.

among the adults 75% with dark hair.

ooo The outcome of all of this is that the Czech type does not

and the other Slavs than between the Serbs and the Croats. The two groups coincide in the matter of the zadruga (communal holding of rural property), and in matters where considerable differences are to be noted, for example in the arrangement of houses, the boundary line of difference does not coincide with the Serbo-Croat frontier. The Roman type with a single hearth predominates in Montenegro, while in Dalmatia, in Hercegovina, and in the other areas the High German type with two hearths predominates.

According to Weissbach, the Serbo-Croats present the following characteristics: tall stature, strong preponderance of the dark type, especially in Bosnia-Hercegovina, strongly brachycephalic and of an extremely large cranial capacity. The cephalic index is an average of 84 (85.7 among the Bosnians and the Croats of today). The cranial capacity is 1,524. There are 93.5% brachycephalics and 6% mesocephalics. Weissbach concluded that the Serbs and Croats should be considered as forming one and the same people. Recently Mr. Zupanic declared that physical differences exist between the two national groups; but it is uncertain, at the present stage of the science, whether his statement can be justified. From the language point of view, the south Slav group in the west splits up as follows: the Cakavci (1) being identified with /175/ the Croats, the Stokavci with the Serbs, and the Kajkavci with the Slovenes. Miklosic still distinguishes a Serbian tongue and a Croatian tongue. But it is proven today that this distinction has no basis.

1. These groups are thus named on the basis of the manner in which they say or pronounce the relative pronoun. /rather, pronominal word ca, sto, kaj, meaning "what". Editor./

Nevertheless, we should point out some dialectical shadings which are not in accordance with the political distinctions. Alongside the two great dialects of Stokavci and Cakavci, there are other transitional dialects: the Kaikavski of the west, toward the Slovenes, the dialect of Prizren or of Timok, otherwise called "Old Serb", and the Svrljiski dialect to the east toward the Bulgars. Several eminent philologists, notably Belic, relate the Kaikavstina to the Slovene tongue. According to the recent studies of Mr. Resetar, the Kaikav territory is separated from the other two by a line which starts from Turnovac, on the Drava, reaches Virovitica, runs around Bjelovar, goes to Trnovitica, Jasenovac on the Sava, follows the Sava as far as Belaj, then runs to Trzic, Plaski, Brlog, Nin (Nona) and Zadar (Zara).

1 [i.e. Serbs and Croats -- Analyst]

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B-101 Many Bulgarian Gagauz are to be found also in Bessarabia, in the district of Benderj, where they are concentrated in the outskirts of Komrat. Mochov estimates their number at 70,000; but in the official statistics they are considered to be Bulgars. According to Zanetov the Bulgarian Slavs of Bessarabia should be called Tukani.

S.P. B. ●M1 [197] /211/ From an anthropological viewpoint, the best documented specialist, Mr. Vatev distinguishes a certain number of groups in the Bulgar nation. But up to the present these groups have not coincided with the linguistic groups. What is certain is that the east differs from the west, noticeably from the region of Sofia and of Macedonia, and that the south offers characteristic traits.

Basing himself upon the measurements of 320,000 school children 36,000 soldiers and 1,330 skulls, he arrived at the following conclusions regarding the Bulgarian type:

This type is of medium height: 1.665 millimeters for the men, 1,567 millimeters for the women; dark complexion predominates (50 % against 5% light blond; the remainder mixed). But it must be noted that the dark complexion predominates in the east, while in the west and in Macedonia, which formerly was the center of the Balkan Slavs, the dark type is still rare. The Bulgars have a regular nose, high eye sockets, and an erect head. As to the shape, there are 77% mesocephalics (index 75-80). The average index among the soldiers is 79.65 (in Macedonia 79.45) and among the skulls 77.97.

The dolichocephalic types are found especially in the south, the brachycephalic in the west; in the south of Macedonia the average index exceeds 85.

S.P. C.M. 101 648 S 39. The Slavs of Macedonia.---As we have already mentioned, the Slavs of Macedonia and of Old Serbia are claimed /212/ by both the Serbs and the Bulgars.

Let us note at the outset that it is not well known where Macedoni and Old Serbia begin and end. Thus, the Bulgars attach to Macedonia the regions of Skoplje, Tetovo, and Koumanovo; on the other hand, the Serbs attach Skoplje and Tetovo to Old Serbia; some of them lay claim even to Prilep, Bitolia, Ochrida, and Veles; all of these claims, of course, have a political objective.

Macedonia and Old Serbia represent the country bounded, roughly

4: Cross L-5 (no date) 1948 E16 Slavs E16

174 114 *Sclaveni* and *Antae*," and adds elsewhere, "Though deriving from one stem, they have now adopted three names, that is, Venethi, Antes, and Sclaveni." The "Ravenna Cosmographer," an anonymous geographic work not later than the seventh century, mentions the *Sclavini* as living in Scythia, which is here a generic term for northeastern Europe, while the ninth-century Latin text known as the "Anonymous Bavarus," with the full title "Description of the cities and regions on the north bank of the Danube," speaks of the *Zeruiani* (the name is obviously related to the modern terms *Serb* and *Sorb*), "which is so great a realm that from it, as their tradition relates, all the tribes of the Slavs are sprung and trace their origin."

Such of these sources as belong to the sixth century or later obviously reflect a period when the Slavic dispersion had already begun, but they are interesting as early datable appearances of the name *Slav* and as a sound basis for identifying Wends and Slavs as the same people.

174 197 Linguistic evidence also impels us to place the Slavs north of the Carpathians before their dispersion. Old Slavonic not only shows traces of contacts with Thracian, Iranian, and Germanic, but is also closely related to Lithuanian and exerted some influence on the early Finnish vocabulary. The only area where such extensive relations could have developed must necessarily have been north and east of the Carpathian chain.

174 ● 141 It is likewise true that such anthropological evidence as we have identifies the proto-Slavs rather with the northern long-headed race than with the primitive Central European brachycephalics, though even at the epoch of Slavic unity the cephalic index was by no means uniform, and with the lapse of time the stronger shortheaded brunette type came to dominate among the Slavs, as it does indeed today.

174 114 The topological nomenclature of the Carpathian range is, moreover, not Slavic, thus indicating that the early Slavs lived beyond these mountains and the forests which clothed them. Furthermore, Herodotus mentions as adjacent and subject to